Integrated Assessment Plan (IAP)
Outline

Ensures Compatibility with CJCS 3170 ICD / CDD Process

I. Overview
- A. Purpose and Scope [guidelines, example]
- B. Coalition / Joint / Interagency Operational Problem [guidelines, example]
- C. Desired Capability(ies) [guidelines, example]
- D. Capabilities Solution [guidelines, example]
- E. Top Level CONEMP or CONOP [guidelines, example]
- F. Operational View-1 (OV-1) [guidelines, example]
- G. System View-1 (SV-1) [guidelines, example]

II. Operational Assessment Approach
- A. Schedule [guidelines, example]
- B. Demonstration Venues and Participants [guidelines, example]
- C. Pre-Certification Opportunities and Aspects [guidelines, example]
- D. Procedures (aligned with TTP) [guidelines, example]
- E. Data Requirements and Resources [guidelines, example]
- F. Constraints (as applicable) [guidelines, example]

Narrative Text
Figures & Illustrations
Tables & Charts
Schedules
Spreadsheets

III. Operational Utility Assessment Framework
- A. Coalition / Joint / Interagency Operational Problem [guidelines, example]
- B. Critical Operational Issues (COI) and Objectives [guidelines, example]
- C. Top Level Capabilities & Metrics as applied to Joint Functional Capability Area [guidelines, example]
- D. Measures of Performance (MOP) & Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) [guidelines, example]

Action Oriented – Facts – To the Point

Integrated Assessment Plan (IAP)
Outline (cont'd)

IV. **Operational Utility Assessment Reporting [guidelines, example]**
V. **Networks / Equipment / Facilities / Ranges / Sites [guidelines, ex**
VI. **Assessment Management**
   A. Team [guidelines, example]
   B. Approach [guidelines, example]
VII. **Acronyms and Terms [guidelines, example]**
VIII. **Glossary [guidelines, example]**
IX. **Related Documents [guidelines, example]**

Ensures Compatibility with CJCS 3170 ICD / CDD Process

Narrative Text
Figures & Illustrations
Tables & Charts
Schedules
Spreadsheets

Action Oriented – Facts – To the Point

Section Title: I. Overview

- **Section Sub-Title: A. Purpose and Scope**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Describe the intent and framework for the Integrated Assessment Plan, specifically to:
    - Introduce an integrated operational and technical assessment approach
    - Introduce an integrated assessment team comprising members of operational, technical and assessment communities
    - Describe assessment procedures and management, operational utility methodology, and the materials and equipment necessary to conduct operational demonstrations
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Narrative	
Section Length	Typical Length	

Example: I. Overview
A. Purpose

- **The Integrated Assessment Plan (IAP) serves as the capstone planning document for the assessment team tasked to provide an Operational Utility Assessment (OUA) of the JCTD's CONOP, TTP and Capability Solution. Detailed plans for each operational demonstration and assessment will be developed and contained within Demonstration Execution Documents (DED). The assessment teams will use a combination of technical and operational focused assessments to determine the operational utility of the JCTD. Intended operators, warfighters and users will participate in two operational demonstrations. The assessment teams will capture subjective and objective data for analysis to answer the Critical Operational Issues and Objectives. Data collectors will observe and record participants' actions and comments as they use the JCTD Capability Solution. The reporting products will provide the necessary data to draw conclusions about utility and make decisions regarding technology improvements, technology discontinuance or technology fielding. The IAP discusses demonstration and assessment procedures and operational utility methodology, assessment data requirements / sources / characteristics / acquisition approach, as well as networks, facilities, equipment and asset management. The IAP will support the development of the OUA report.**

Section Title: I. Overview

- **Section Sub-Title: B. Coalition / Joint / Interagency Operational Problem**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Describe operational deficiency(s) that limits or prevents acceptable performance / mission success
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Slide	½ Page

Example: I. Overview
B. Coalition / Joint / Interagency Operational Problem

Unable to identify, prioritize, characterize and share global maritime threats in a timely manner throughout multiple levels of security and between interagency partners.

- **Insufficient ability to achieve and maintain maritime domain awareness (intelligence, people, cargo, vessel [cooperative and uncooperative]) on a global basis (to include commercially navigable waterways)**
- **Insufficient ability to automatically generate, update and rapidly disseminate high-quality ship tracks and respective metadata (people, cargo, vessel) that are necessary to determine threat detection at the SCI level on a 24/7 basis on SCI networks**
- **Insufficient ability to aggregate maritime data (tracks) from multiple intelligence sources at multiple levels of security to determine ship movement, past history and current location**
- **Inability to automatically ingest, fuse and report "SuperTracks" (tracks + cargo + people + metadata [associated data]) to warfighters and analysts at the SCI level**
- **Inability to generate and display automated rule-based maritime alert notifications based on a variety of predetermined anomalous activity indicators established from SCI Intelligence Community channels**

Section Title: I. Overview

- **Section Sub-Title: C. Desired Capability(ies)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Describe capabilities and tasks to be assessed throughout the JCTD (month/year) that will resolve the operational problem:
    - Describe in terms of desired outcomes
    - Descriptions should contain required characteristics (attributes) with appropriate parameters and metrics (e.g., timely, relevant, accurate, etc.) to be overcome and supported
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Slide	½ Page

Example: I. Overview
C. Desired Capability(ies)

- **Global, persistent, 24/7/365, pre-sail through arrival, maritime cooperative and non-cooperative vessel tracking awareness information (people, vessel, cargo) that flows between and is disseminated to appropriate intelligence analysts / joint warfighters / senior decision makers / interagency offices within the SCI community, with the following data manipulation capabilities:**
  - Identify, query and filter vessels of interest automatically based on user-defined criteria
  - Ensure reported track updates of the most recent location are based on the refresh rate of the source
  - Conduct advanced queries that can inference across multiple data sources at the SCI level
  - Ability to access and disseminate appropriate data to and from SCI, Secret and unclassified networks. (Secret and SBU dissemination done through other channels)
  - Display and overlay multiple geospatial data sources (e.g. mapping data, port imagery, tracks, networks of illicit behavior monitored by IC or LEA channels)
- **Automated, rule-based maritime-related activity (people, vessel, cargo) detection alerting and associated information at the SCI level (with new sources not available at lower security levels) to appropriate analysts, warfighters, senior decision makers and interagency personnel/offices:**
  - Generate and send alerts based on user-defined criteria
  - Define patterns of normal behavior based on understanding of global supply chains
  - Define alerting criteria based on models of abnormal behavior (e.g., loitering off a high-interest area)
- **UDAP User-Defined Awareness Picture**
  - Tailorable for each unit (user-defined parameters/filters)
- **SCI Subscription Service**
- **Interoperable with currently existing data sources and systems**
- **CONOP and TTP compatible with developing greater MDA CONOP and TTP**

Section Title: I. Overview

A1857-J-231

- **Section Sub-Title: D. Capabilities Solution**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Identify:
      - Key elements and components (e.g., sensors and processors, communications, systems, etc.)
      - Operational organizational components (e.g., local sites, national control centers, regional coordination centers, etc.)
      - Operational interoperability (e.g., external users (e.g., COCOMs, Services, DHS), international partners)
    - Define:
      - Operational and technical functionality / capabilities
      - Information and technologies usage and sharing (e.g., exportability, classification, etc.)
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Slide	½ Page

Example: I. Overview
D. Capabilities Solution

- **Combined hardware and software system consisting of the following:**
  - Multi-INT Sensor Data and Databases [People, Vessel, Cargo, Infrastructure, 24/7, global basis]
    - Provides capability for data integration from multiple information sources [U.S. Navy, SEAWATCH, JMIE, Internet]
    - Enables access to unique SCI source data
  - Multi-INT Fusion Processing Software [auto correlation of SCI level data – illicit nominal/abnormal patterns]
    - Multi-INT data associations and linkages
    - Creates MDA multi-INT "SuperTracks"
    - Generates alarms/alerts on multi-INT data
  - Network and Security Services Infrastructure [scalable, equitable, interoperable, tailorable]
    - Leverage and use existing networks
    - Control / ensure appropriate access to/from JWICS, SIPRNET, NIPRNET
    - Publish information within an SCI SOA
    - Provides multilevel security info exchange – SBU, Secret, SCI
    - Enables continuous 24/7 information access
  - Maritime Ship Tracks – [automated ship activity detection, query/filter VOIs / NOAs]
    - Worldwide track generation service
    - Ship track alarms/alerts
  - Operational SCI User / UDOP [scalable / interoperable dissemination with interactive search for ops and analyst]
    - Provides enhanced multi-INT information track-related products for operators
    - Enables worldwide MDA SuperTrack coverage and observation
    - Display product on legacy [GALE] or other equipment
  - Archive / Storage [People, Vessel, Cargo, 24/7, global basis, infrastructure]
    - Maintain SuperTrack data archive for the life of the JCTD
    - Fused multi-INT knowledge products, short-term working archive
    - External database referencing and interfaces [i.e. mapping data...
  - Alarms and Alert Tools [detection alerting]
    - User definable controls for alarming, alerting and reporting
    - Capability to generate alerts on single anomalies or linked data/knowledge situations
  - CONOP and TTP
  - Standardized User Interface Symbology
  - Leverage CMA and VTP

Section Title: I. Overview

- **Section Sub-Title: E. Top Level CONEMP or CONOP**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Describe Commander's intent in terms of overall operational picture within an operational area / plan by which a commander maps capabilities to effects, and effects to end state for a specific scenario:
      - Commander's written vision / theory that becomes fusion engine of means, ways and ends
      - Describe an approach to employment and operation of the capability in a joint and coalition environment
      - Not limited to a single system command, Service, or nation but can rely on other systems and organizations, as required
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Slide	Page As Needed

Example: I. Overview
E. Top Level CONEMP or CONOP

At the top level, the CONOP is based on the implementation of the JCTD among the NMIC and NORTHCOM. The JCTD hardware and software suites within the NMIC establish an improved information-sharing environment (ISE) based on SOA principles at the SCI level. The NMIC maintains the enhanced, integrated, fused maritime SCI information that it produces in a Web-based repository. Maritime analysts are thus able to access this information and perform threat analysis by conducting advanced queries of multiple data sources. Furthermore, the NMIC disseminates the fused data products to analysts at locations such as NORTHCOM at the SCI level. Fused data products are transmitted to lower classification enclaves, as shown in figure 2-2 based on end-user needs and capabilities. The shared, common operating picture (COP) is updated at the NMIC, then shared with mission partners.

When intelligence updates reveal increased threat indicators, NORTHCOM senior leadership directs its J-2 division to obtain detailed information regarding a known deployed threat vessel. The J-2 analysts, now armed with enhanced JCTD capabilities, are able to collaborate with other maritime partners to find and fix the target of interest from the JCTD multisource data, and conduct an assessment of the information. The target of interest and associated information is shared with mission partners with the regular updating of the COP. In turn, J-2 is able to provide NORTHCOM senior leadership with an accurate composite maritime picture inclusive of the threat data, and NORTHCOM in turn notifies partner agencies and support elements to take the appropriate actions.

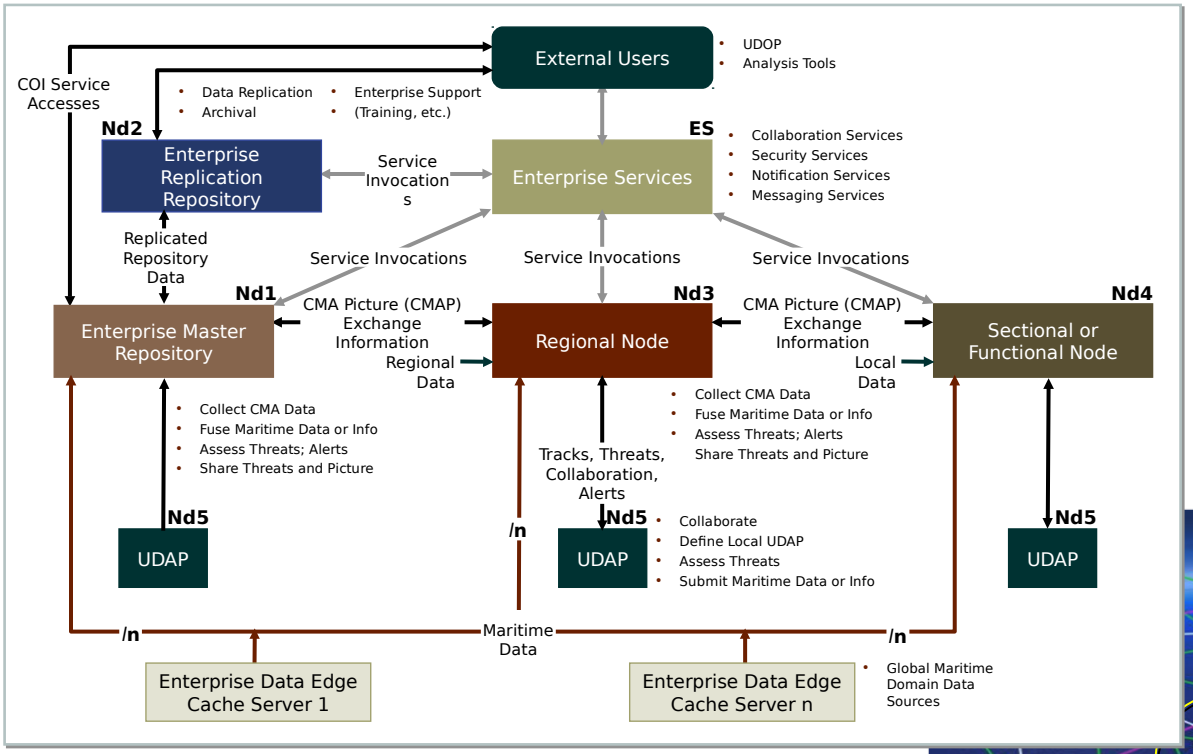
Section Title: I. Overview

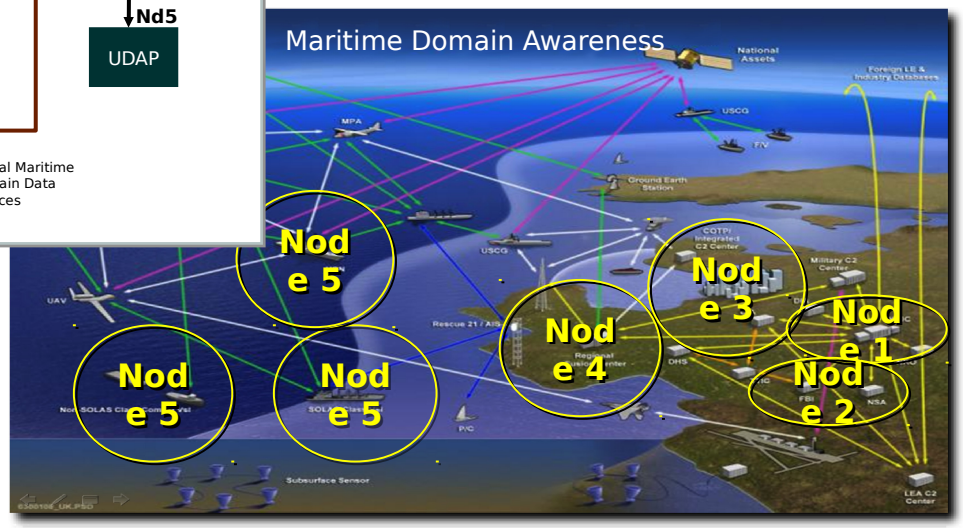
- **Section Sub-Title: F. Operational View (OV-1)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Operational concept graphic – top level illustration of JCTD use in operational environment:
    - Identify the operational elements / nodes and information exchanges required to conduct operational intelligence analysis
    - Serves to support development of the SV-1 architecture
    - Format as a high-level structured “cartoon like” picture
    - Illustratively describe the CONOP
    - Supports development of the CONOP and TTP
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Graphic	Graphic
Section Length	1 Slide	1 Page

Example: I. Overview
F. Operational View-1 (OV-1)

A1857-J-234





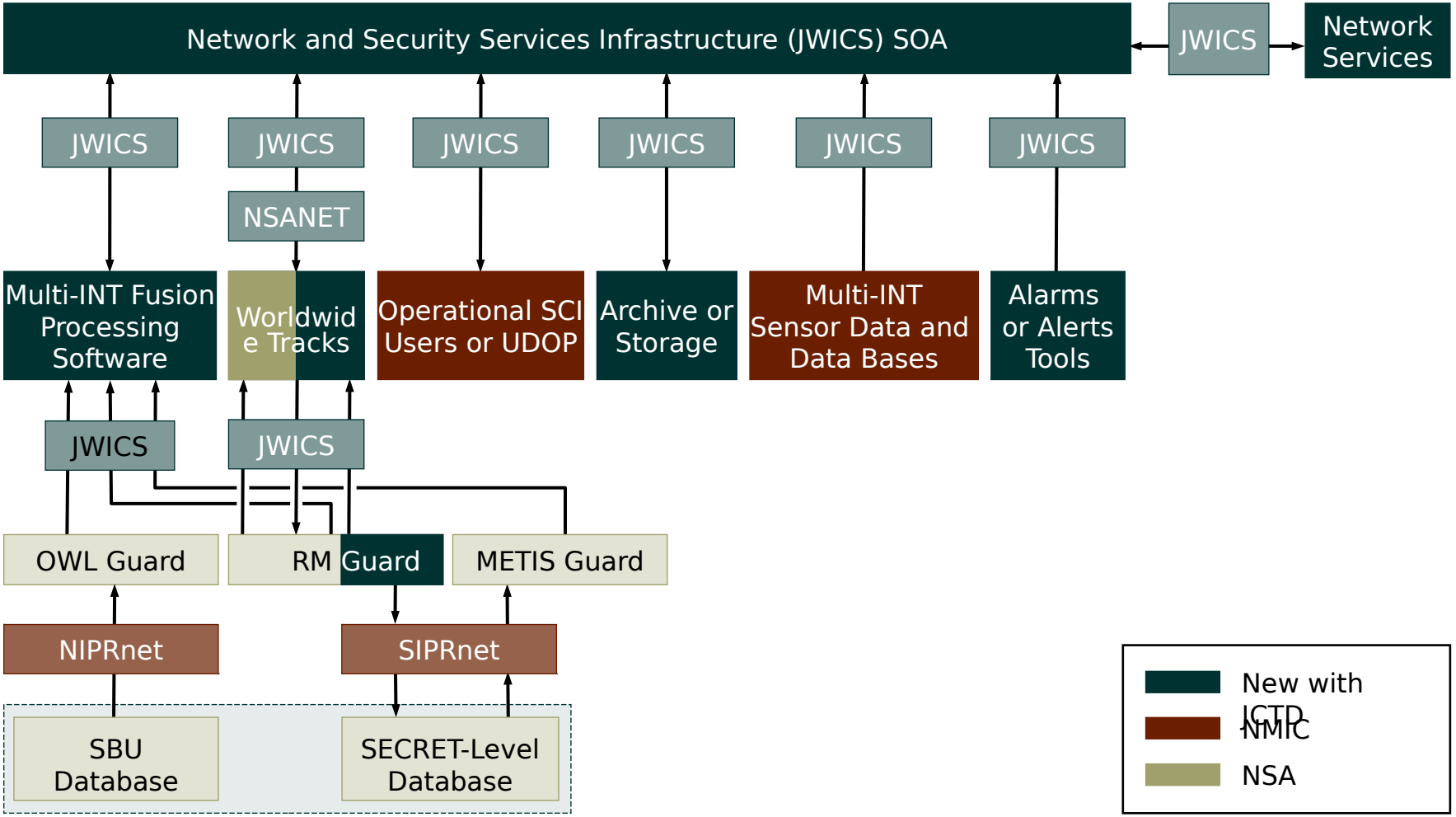
Section Title: I. Overview

- **Section Sub-Title: G. System View-1 (SV-1)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Depict systems nodes and the systems resident at these nodes to support organizations/human roles represented by operational nodes, and to identify the interfaces between systems and systems nodes.
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Graphic	Graphic
Section Length	1 Slide	1 Page Maximum

Example: I. Overview
G. System View-1 (SV-1)

A1857-J-236



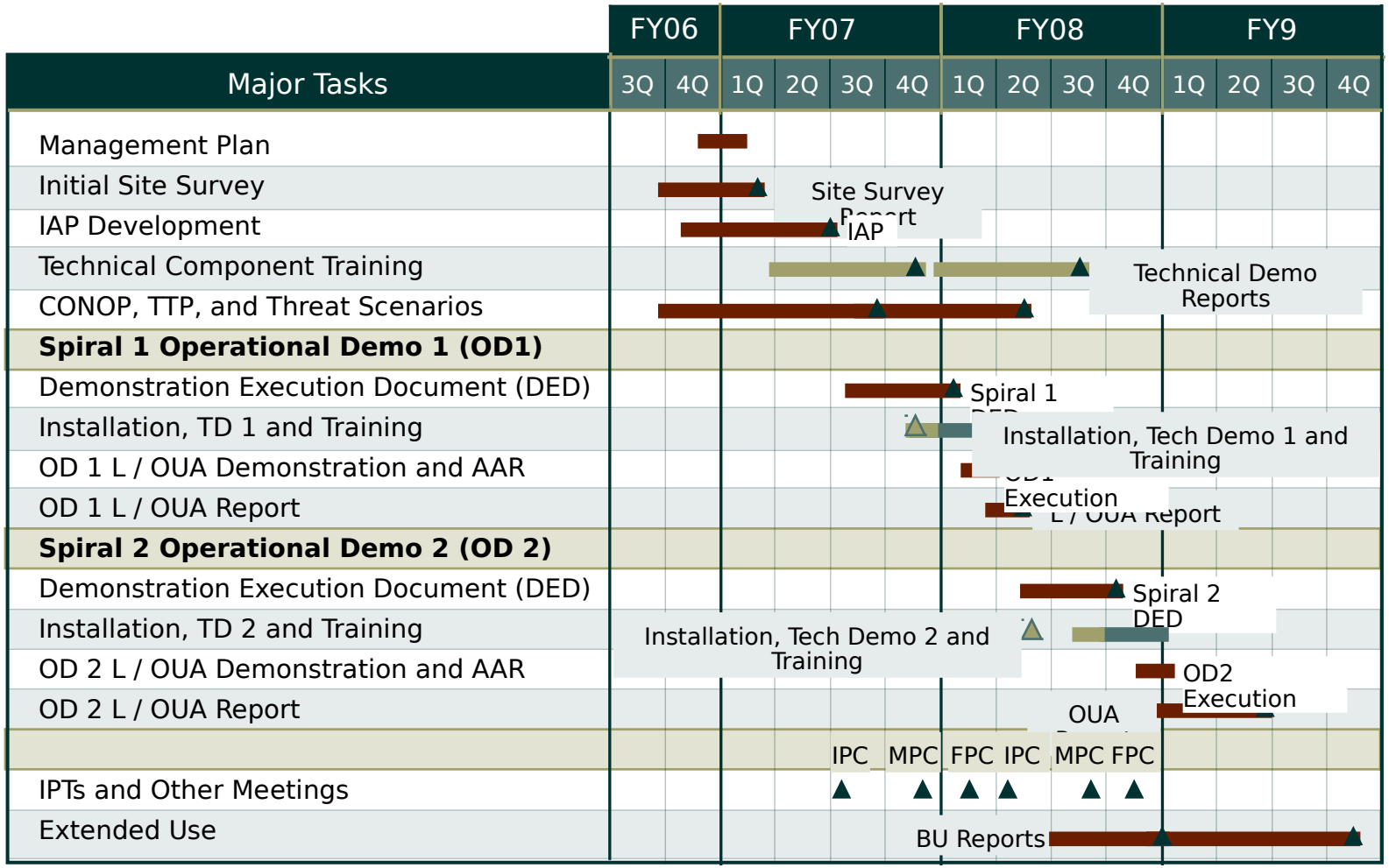
Section Title: II. Operational Assessment Approach

- **Section Sub-Title: A. Schedule**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Present a lead – follow relationship and timed plan for the overall assessment, including a list of events and milestones such as conducting operational demonstrations, obtaining data, installing software, training analysts and establishing time of evaluation and due dates of JCTD documentation
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Gantt Chart	
Section Length	1 Slide	

Example: II. Operational Assessment Approach
A. Schedule

A1857-J-238



Section Title: II. Operational Assessment Approach

A1857-J-239

- **Section Sub-Title: B. Demonstration Venues and Participants**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Provide information concerning the location and participants (lead follow relationships) of the JCTD demonstration and assessment sites
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Slide	Page As Needed

Example: II. Operational Assessment Approach

B. Demonstration Venues and Participants

- **Locations:** The JCTD will be conducted in the SIL using the IDCNet at Fort Belvoir, JFCOM, USSTRATCOM and in Trident Warrior 08
- **U.S. NAVY:** The lead agency is the U.S. Navy. The Naval Research Laboratory will provide a TM. The TM is responsible for the solicitation, vetting and selection of candidate COTS / GOTS, as well as the planning, coordination, and execution of the systems engineering, integration and test activities required to certify the system is ready for operational demonstration and assessment.
- **CNE-C6F:** As the OM, CNE-C6F will validate the emerging coalition and partner nation requirements identified in the JCTD capabilities statement, plan and execute utility assessments, and assist partners in the development of a draft CONOP. CNE-C6F (the OM) will receive assistance and input from partner nations, COCOMs, Services, other agencies, as well as the TM and XM, in producing this IAP. The OM will coordinate, identify and provide the operational analysts and warfighters from joint and partner nations for the ODs.
- **COCOM:** COCOM provides the user sponsor.
- **U.S. COAST GUARD:** U.S. Coast Guard will provide the deputy XM. The Coast Guard provides unique benefits to the JCTD because of its distinctive blend of operational, humanitarian and civilian law-enforcement capabilities.
- **OPTEVFOR:** The OPTEVFOR will support the OM by developing this IAP, observing key technical events and supporting the conduct of the LOUA and OUA. OPTEVFOR will conduct an independent and tailored utility assessment and issue reports, providing complete analysis of the results of the assessments.
- **Nation #1:** Nation #1 will provide facilities and personnel to support installation of JCTD technologies and participate in the operational demonstrations.
- **Nation #2:** Nation #1 will provide facilities and personnel to support installation of JCTD technologies and participate in the operational demonstrations.

Section Title: II. Operational Assessment Approach

- **Section Sub-Title: C. Pre-Certification Opportunities and Aspects**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Identify and determine how JCTD assessment and TTP could preliminarily and potentially address any or all standardized areas of certification, as related to the JCTD and certification authorities
    - Coordinate with NSA representatives attached to DUSD(AS&C)
    - Note: this does not perform official certification
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Narrative	
Section Length	1–2 Paragraph	

Example: II. Operational Assessment Approach

C. Pre-Certification Opportunities and Aspects

- **ODNI Definition:** Security certification is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational and technical security controls in an information system, made in support of security accreditation, to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements of the system.

- **Opportunities:** To initiate the pre-certification process, the JCTD Team must first collect as much available information as possible on the tool or application, including its operating system, tool developer, the origin of the source code and CONOP for tool deployment. While the tool is being evaluated, the JCTD Team also will work closely with the Mirrored Experimental Platform system administrator to determine whether the tool possibly could violate information security policies, procedures, and control techniques. The intent is to identify and document any potential threats that could exploit information system flaws or weaknesses. Activities will support potential transition, including post-JCTD required documentation such as Systems Security Accreditation Authorization (SSAA).

Section Title: II. Operational Assessment Approach

- **Section Sub-Title: D. Procedures (aligned with TTP)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Define the assessment steps (e.g., conduct search, collect and collate data, analyze data, produce intelligence, disseminate) for conducting operational demonstrations to:
    - Determine what and how the assessment will be implemented
    - Incorporate pre-certification opportunities and aspects
    - Include top level scenario descriptions
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Page As Needed	

Example: II. Operational Assessment Approach
D. Procedures

- The TDs are the primary data collection event for the developer but are only one data collection opportunity for OPTEVFOR. Conversely, the LOUA will be the primary data collection event for OPTEVFOR and an opportunity for the developer to capture any data resulting from improvements performed after the TD.
- The assessment team will be concerned with the emerging partner nation utility of the systems, as demonstrated in an operational environment using trained emerging partner nation participants for operations and maintenance.
- The OUA event will demonstrate the JCTD technologies' capabilities, integration with legacy (if any) and new technology, and CONOP across the full range of capabilities, attributes and tasks. Toward that end, the assessment team will assess the JCTD capabilities in support of maritime security and safety missions directed against the participant nations' GoG maritime threats, as well as DOTMLPF impacts and issues precluding capabilities to proliferate JCTD within the GoG.
- For both OD 1's LOUA and OD 2's OUA, the assessment team will use a combination of direct user feedback, data collector observations, as well as manual and electronic logs to collect data necessary to support findings and recommendations contained in the LOUA and OUA reports. Training material, data collection forms and questionnaires must be in the operator's native language and text. Objective data will consist primarily of observer logs and computer logs designed to assess timeliness, failures and maintenance actions. Subjective data will consist of ratings, questionnaires, interviews and observer logs to assess effectiveness, mission impact and suitability. Much of the suitability data will involve subjective judgments from participants, projected operational communities and subject matter experts (SME). Each DED will describe which methods of data collection best suit the assessment.
- Scenarios will be tailored to a participant nation's unique maritime threat set. The JCTD scenarios will be based on capability shortfalls and the validated emerging partner nation threats and requirements of: illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing; illegal Immigration/smuggling; cargo vessel and cargo tracking (maintain arrivals and departures board); environmental monitoring and protection; safety of fishermen and mariners; illegal oil bunkering; and piracy

Section Title: II. Operational Assessment Approach

- **Section Sub-Title: E. Data Requirements and Resources**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Define the categories of data (quantitative and qualitative) to be collected for the JCTD assessment:
    - Where the data can be obtained
    - How it is to be obtained
    - Data characteristics
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Page As Needed	

Example: II. Operational Assessment Approach

E. Data Requirements and Resources

- **One or more of the common data collection methods listed below will be employed. Select data will be collected during each assessment based upon the objectives and measures suitable to the assessment and as specified in the corresponding DED.**
- **Data collectors will position themselves at each assessment location (near the technologies and participants) to collect data in real time. These data collectors will record significant observations on a data collection log. Data collectors will administer questionnaires to the appropriate participants.**
- **Demographic Information:** Analysts will use demographic information to determine whether participating technicians', engineers', or operators' experience levels affected their questionnaire answers (e.g., a more experienced participant may rate certain aspects of the technology more favorably than an inexperienced participant).
- **Data Collector Logs:** Data collectors will record JCTD systems and equipment used, maintenance actions; observations and operator statements on the data collection logs. The data manager will ensure completeness of all data before entering them into Microsoft Excel or Access files. The assessment team will report the results in tables and text-based summaries.
- **Questionnaires:** Questionnaires will be used to capture subjective responses to questions, including ease of use, usability, human factors, safety, training and documentation. Each questionnaire will ask participants to respond to a positive statement with one of four responses, i.e., Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, or Strongly Agree. A fifth choice of Not Applicable is available for those statements that were not experienced by the participant. The analyst will tabulate the responses in a Microsoft Access or Excel database and graphically illustrate the results using bar charts or a table (see figure X). The assessment team will report significant questionnaire comments in text-based summaries.
- **Computer Logs:** Existing CONUS range tracking systems will generate logs of location and timing data for ground truth during the TDs. During the ODs, the NOC and RCC servers will log all track data. The logs will be transferred to portable media and input to JCTD assessment spreadsheets and database tables.
- **Interviews:** The data collectors will conduct participant and SME interviews. After each OD event, the assessment team will conduct group interviews to gather further data on the particular event or scenario and capture collective opinions.
- **Photographic and Video Capture:** The photographer will capture significant events on still digital media and on digital video media. The photographer will download all pictures and video onto a laptop computer and process the images into usable still pictures and video clips.
- **Instrumentation:** Instrumentation requirements will be unique to an event and will be documented in the respective OD DED. It is anticipated that instrumentation requirements for the GoG-conducted events (LCUA and CUA) will be minimal, but will be more extensive for the two CONUS TDs.

Section Title: II. Operational Assessment Approach

A1857-J-243

- **Section Sub-Title: F. Constraints (as applicable)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Identify and describe limitations and constraints impacting the operational demonstrations and assessments:
    - Schedule, data quantity, demonstration articles quantities, personnel, exercise impacts, scenarios, etc.
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Page	

Example: II. Operational Assessment Approach
F. Constraints

- **Limited duration and assessment events of the JCTD preclude collection of data pertaining to all potential users.**
- **Partner nations' maritime security and safety threats may not be inclusive of all potential JCTD users but do represent a major share of the generic maritime threats. However, the economic, social and political issues and priorities of other nations will necessitate different CONOP and national employment concepts. As such, the assessment can directly address only the issues observed for two nations.**
- **The assessment team will identify any issues that are generally applicable to any JCTD employment such as technical performance characteristics, unit cost data maintenance trends. Specific scenario limitations will be detailed in each OD's DED.**
- **Accuracy of detection, identification, tracking and track correlation will be assessed during the TDs. Since assessment of accuracy depends on knowledge of geospatial ground truth, an integrated instrumentation capability and control of all participants is required, neither of which is practical during real-world operations.**

Section Title: III. Operational Utility Assessment Framework

- **Section Sub-Title: A. Coalition / Joint / Interagency Operational Problem**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Describe operational deficiency(s) that limits or prevents acceptable performance / mission success
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Slide	½ Page

Example: III. Operational Utility Assessment Framework

A. Coalition / Joint / Interagency Operational Problem

Unable to identify, prioritize, characterize and share global maritime threats in a timely manner throughout multiple levels of security and between interagency partners.

- **Insufficient ability to achieve and maintain maritime domain awareness (intelligence, people, cargo, vessel [cooperative and uncooperative]) on a global basis (to include commercially navigable waterways)**
- **Insufficient ability to automatically generate, update and rapidly disseminate high-quality ship tracks and respective metadata (people, cargo, vessel) that are necessary to determine threat detection at the SCI level on a 24/7 basis on SCI networks**
- **Insufficient ability to aggregate maritime data (tracks) from multiple intelligence sources at multiple levels of security to determine ship movement, past history and current location**
- **Inability to automatically ingest, fuse and report "SuperTracks" (tracks + cargo + people + metadata [associated data]) to warfighters and analysts at the SCI level**
- **Inability to generate and display automated rule-based maritime alert notifications based on a variety of predetermined anomalous activity indicators established from SCI Intelligence Community channels**

Section Title: III. Operational Utility Assessment Framework

A1857-J-244

- **Section Sub-Title: B. Critical Operational Issues (COI)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Define and establish the Critical Operational Issues (COI) for JCTD, and prioritize operational issues that characterize the ability of the JCTD to solve the Coalition / Joint / interagency Operational Problem
    - Describe what constitutes “improved mission performance” in terms of:
      - Usability (human operability), interoperability, reliability, maintainability, serviceability, supportability, transportability, mobility, training, disposability, availability, compatibility, wartime usage, rates, Safety, habitability, manpower, logistics, logistics supportability, and / or natural environment effects and impacts
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	1 Slide	1 Page Maximum

Example: III. Operational Utility Assessment Framework
B. Critical Operational Issues

- **Usability (human operability):**
  - Can the analyst / operator manipulate the fused SCI-generated data to set up the following?
    - User-defined operational picture
    - Automatic anomalous detection with associated alarms
    - Ability to access and transmit SCI maritime-related data
- **Surge Usage Rates:**
  - Can the JCTD software process higher volumes of data during increases in OPSTEMPO?
- **Interoperability:**
  - Can the JCTD suite process requests for data from multiple levels of security and between different agencies?
- **Operability:**
  - Does the JCTD suite provide access to SuperTracks information, generated at the SCI level, over various networks via a services-oriented architecture dissemination process?

Section Title: III. Operational Utility Assessment Framework

- **Section Sub-Title: C. Top Level Capabilities & Metrics as applied to Joint Functional Capability Area**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Define Capabilities and Metrics Table:
    - Driven and identified by desired capabilities:
      - Tasks / attributes for each capability
      - Measures and metrics per task / attribute
      - Baseline values prior to start of JCTD
      - Targeted threshold values for successful completion of experiment
    - Values defined in quantitative and qualitative terms
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Table	Chart
Section Length	Information as Needed	

Example: III. Operational Utility Assessment Framework

C. Top Level Capabilities & Metrics as applied to JCA

A1857-J-248

Capability (From "Desired Capabilities")	Task / Attribute	Measure	Metric	Baseline (Today's Capability)	Targeted Threshold Values (FY08)	Objective Values
Global, persistent, 24/7/365 maritime cooperative and non-cooperative vessel awareness information	Identify, query and filter based on user-defined criteria	Query and filter capability across multiple MDA data types	Query and filter fidelity	Limited capability to identified ships only	Automated query and filter of MDA data within 1-2 hours of data receipt	Automated query and filter of MDA data within minutes of data receipt
	Track updates	Collector refresh rate and data latency	Timeliness	Manual data correlation	1 hour average (varies by INT)	15 minutes
	Track quantity	Number of valid tracks within the system that contribute to vessel awareness	Number of unique tracks	Manual: 200-300 VOIs Automatic: 1200	20,000 automated and unique tracks	50,000 automated and unique tracks
	Track quality	Number of valid and verified positions that form a track	Variance between actual and reported tracks. (and/or) confidence of the positions from the track composition	Manual: Very high ~ (approx) 99.5% automatic: confidence is high, but ID varies	Unigue track that contains vessel, or people, or cargo awareness information	Unigue track specifically identifies the vessel, cargo and people
	Advanced queries	Ability to provide sophisticated query capabilty to multiple MDA data sources	Query sophistication	Manual and limited to known ships	Multiple parameters (GT 5) for each query	Multiple parameters (GT 10) for each query.
	Access and disseminate data	Ability to security downgrade MDA information and pass to a Guard	Provide downgraded data to GUARD in a timely fashion	Guard technology limits quantity and quality of data downgrades, slows timeliness	Flexible guard data definitions and timely (within 2 hours) response	Increase timeliness to less than 1 hour
	Geospatial data sources	Accessibility of mapping data	Ability to overlay static MDA information on mapping data	Limited capability	Same as current capability	Automated overlays of MDA information on mapping data

Section Title: III. Operational Utility Assessment Framework

- **Section Sub-Title: D. Measures of Performance (MOP) and Measures of Effectiveness (MOE)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Driven by the Top Level Capabilities and Metrics
    - Describe best possible performance (quantitative) that might be realized from a system application when it is employed for an envisioned use (MOP)
    - Describe best possible performance (qualitative) to the end purpose of the capability's envisioned operational use (MOE)
    - May require descriptions in annex
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bulleted List	
Section Length	1 Page As Needed	

Example: III. Operational Utility Assessment Framework
D. MOP and MOE

- **MOPs:**
  - MOP #1: Document Retrieval Recall: The proportion of relevant documents actually retrieved compared to what should have been retrieved.
  - MOP #2: Document Retrieval Precision: The ratio of retrieved relevant documents to what was actually retrieved.
  - MOP #3: Document Discovery Precision (t): The length of time required to retrieve 25% of relevant documents
  - MOP #4: Critical Document Retrieval: Length of time required to retrieve those documents designated as critically relevant
- **MOEs**
  - MOE #1: Time to answer intelligence requirements using HITS vs. current procedures

Section Title: IV. Operational Utility Assessment Reporting

A1857-J-249

- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Describe how the independent assessor will provide interim and final reports on the results of the operational demonstrations (OD):
      - Includes subjective and objective data presented in surveys, video recordings, tabular data, etc.
      - Identifies 30-day “Quick Look” report immediately following ODs
    - Establish top-level rating scale and definitions for JCTD OUA findings and report
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bulleted List	
Section Length	1 Page As Needed	

Example: IV. Operational Utility Assessment Reporting

- **Reporting:**
  - Thirty days after the conclusion of an operational assessment event, OPTEVFOR will provide an Quick Look After-Action Report (AAR) to the OM. This AAR will present a preliminary analysis of the assessment results to date and provide general assessment impressions.
  - OPTEVFOR will produce a draft demonstration assessment report for the LCUA within 45 days of the end of the last OD event for the LCUA. Within 90 days after the end of the last operational assessment test event (the CUA), OPTEVFOR will summarize all operational assessment results, combine them with the DOTMLPF findings, and present them in a CUA final report to the OM.
- **5-Point Rating Scale and Definitions:**
  - Blue: demonstrated operational utility; candidate for immediate fielding
  - Green: demonstrated operational utility; only minor deficiencies identified
  - Yellow: demonstrated potential operational utility; promising concept but capability Solution requires major technical modifications and additional testing
  - Red: no operational utility demonstrated; eliminate from further consideration
  - White: inadequate data to determine operational utility

Example: V. Networks / Equipment / Facilities / Ranges / Sites

- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Identify required networks / equipment / facilities / ranges / sites required to conduct operational, technical and Extended Use activities / tasks
    - Build on Deliverables / Products Excel spreadsheet
    - Provide quantities, date required and POC for each
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Table	Table
Section Length	1 Slide	1 Page

Example: V. Networks / Equipment / Facilities / Ranges / Sites

A1857-J-251

Networks / Equipment / Facilities / Ranges / Sites	Quantities	Date Required	POC
Servers	4		
Workstations	12		
Network/Internet	20		
Printers	9		
Land-line Communications	9		
Knowledge Wall Display	9		
Scanners w/ML OCR	6		
Laptops	8		
I-7 FRB, SC	1		
ISIC, IFCOM I-9	1		
DoS Facility	1		
DISA Lab	1		
ITL, Vicksburg, MS	1		
CERL, Champaign, IL	1		
TEC, Fort Belvoir	1		
Honduras COPECO OPS Center	1		
FAHUM Host Nation	1		
US Embassy, Honduras	1		

Section Title: VI. Assessment Management

A1857-J-252

- **Section Sub-Title: A. Team**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Outline team member names and contact information, as well as roles, responsibilities and level of effort (LOE) involved in developing, planning and conducting assessment for JCTD
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	Narrative
Section Length	Page As Needed	

Example: VI. Assessment Management
A. Team

- **Operational Test Director:** The OTD will be responsible for all aspects of the emerging partner nation utility assessment's conduct, data collection and reporting. The OTD will be designated by the independent test agency (COMOPTEVFOR). The OTD will interface with site representatives, the TD, and other participating agencies for support issues. The OTD will be responsible for operational and physical security issues related to the assessment, including the protection of the assessment team, equipment and any sensitive or classified data.
- **Assessment Team:** The OTD will build an assessment team for the particular test at hand and define each person's role and responsibilities within that assessment in the DED.
- **Lead Analyst:** The lead analyst will report to the OTD and provide trend results to the OTD and the TM/OM on a periodic basis. Additionally, the lead analyst will inform the OTD when measures have enough data to support conclusions so that the team can focus on other data gathering activities. The lead analyst will direct the efforts of other assigned analysts and data collection/control personnel.
- **Analysts:** Analysts will report to the lead analyst. Analysts will inform the lead analyst or OTD of immediate problems with data collection quality or quantity. They also will verify data collection logs and questionnaire answers prior to entry into the database.
- **Data Manager:** The data manager will reports to the lead analyst and ensure all data collection logs and questionnaires are clearly and correctly labeled with the day and scenario. Likewise, the data manager will check that the photographer and data collectors properly label and turn in all audio recordings, collection logs, questionnaires, digital photographic media and videotapes. The data manager will properly store these items at the end of each event. The data manager will ensure that the data collectors administer the appropriate questionnaire to each participant after each event or as required in the plan. The data manager will perform the final quality control check on all data prior to entry into the database and will ensure that the data are inserted into the appropriate database. Additionally, the data manager will be responsible for the proper storage of all classified material.
- **Photographer:** the photographer will report directly to the lead analyst, who will provide information on the objectives of the day's events, the scenario, what to record, and when to record. The photographer will collect digital photographs of all significant demonstration events, videotape each event, and give all media to the data manager after each event.
- **Logistics Coordinator:** This coordinator will manage all equipment ordering, shipping and accountability and ensure that all assessment team equipment is operationally checked out and ready for use when required. The logistics coordinator will be the only one authorized to purchase items locally at the direction of the OTD.

Section Title: VI. Assessment Management

- **Section Sub-Title: B. Approach**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Identify assessment management process tasks and a communication approach for the assessment team
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Table / Chart	
Section Length	1 Slide	Page As Needed

Example: VI. Assessment Management
B. Approach

A1857-J-254

	Task Description	Time Frame	Delivery
❑	Identify and Formulate Assessment Team		
❑	Conduct Kickoff Meeting With Assessment Team		
❑	Initiate Development of IAP		
❑	Coordinate and Update IAP With Assessment Team – (Three Versions)		
❑	Finalize IAP Prior to Start of OD		
❑	Conduct OD Assessment		
❑	Collect, Analyze and Correlate Data Based on IAP Framework		
❑	Develop and Issue OUA Report		
❑	Conduct Assessment Team Close-Out Meeting		
	Communication Strategy	**Time Frame**	**Delivery**
❑	Report to OM on Assessment Progress Via Face-to-Face, Status Updates, Briefings	As Needed	Ongoing
❑	Maintain E-mail and Phone Contact With Team to Ensure Open Communication	As Needed	
❑	Assure Access to Documentation and Online Meetings for All Team Members	As Needed	
❑	Operate As Ongoing Working Group (Independent Assessor to Coordinate)	Ongoing	Ongoing

Section Title: VII. Acronyms and Terms

- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Identify acronyms and spells out terms
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	
Section Length	Line Entries As Needed	

Example: VII. Acronyms and Terms

- **DISA: Defense Information Systems Agency**
- **DoDI 5000.2: DoD Instruction 5000.2**
- **CJCSI 3170.01: Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, CJCSM 3170.01**

Section Title: VIII. Glossary

A1857-J-256

- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Include key terminology and brief definitions, as appropriate
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	
Section Length	Line Entries As Needed	

Example: VIII. Glossary

- **Data: A representation of individual facts, concepts or instructions in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing by humans or by automatic means. (IEEE 610.12)**
- **Information: The refinement of data through known conventions and context for purposes of imparting knowledge.**
- **Operational Node: A node that performs a role or mission. (DoDAF)**

Section Title: IX. Related Documents

- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Include key references, as appropriate
  - Format:

	PowerPoint	Word
Section Type	Bullet List	
Section Length	Line Entries As Needed	

Example: IX. Related Documents

- **DISA, 2002: Defense Information Systems Agency, Joint Technical Architecture, Version 4.0, July 17, 2002.**
- **DoDI 5000.2: DoD Instruction 5000.2, Operation of the Defense Acquisition System, May 12, 2003.**
- **CJCSI 3170.01: Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, CJCSM 3170.01, Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), June 24, 2003.**